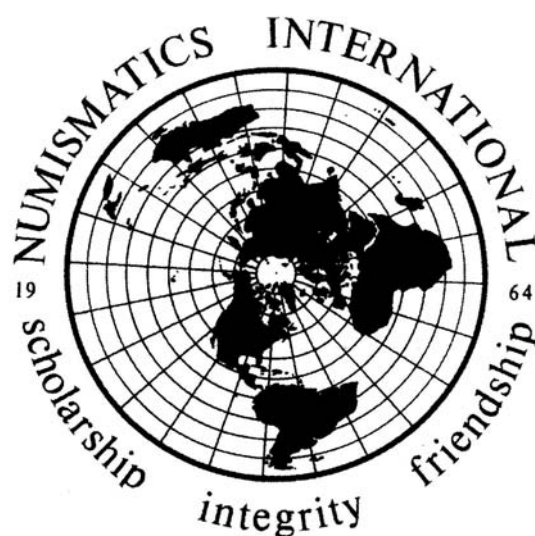


Numismatic International's

NI Bulletin

Digital Reproduction

August 1977



Explains Why "Napoleon Didn't Do It!"

I would like to make some comments about the article by James E. Baker in the May 1977 *NI BULLETIN* entitled "Napoleon Didn't Do It!".

The 2 Decime was only one of five denominations authorized by a decree of 28th Thermidor Year 3 of the Republic (15th August 1795). The others were 1 centime (weight 1 gramme), 2 centime (2 gramme), 5 centime (5 gramme) and decimo (10 gramme). In the event the two lower denominations were not issued. The other three were issued bearing dates Year 4 and Year 5 (22nd Sept. 1795 to 21st Sept. 1796 and 22nd Sept. 1795 to 21st Sept. 1797) from the Paris, Lyon and Limoges mints.

The intention had been to issue the coins as a kind of metallic assignat of low value, but it was found that the low value of the metal content compared with the face value of the coins was creating problems. A report to the Council of Five Hundred on 28th Vendemiaire Year 5 (19th October 1796) said amongst other things that these were an imposition on the people and the ratio of copper to the silver coinage should be changed.

This was done by the decree of 3rd Brumaire Year 5 (24th October 1796) which in effect doubled the weight of each denomination and ordered that the stocks of coins held in the *caisses publique* should be returned to the mint for restriking.

The 2 decimes were to be restruck as 1 decimes, the 1 decimes as 5 centimes and the old 5 centimes melted. Although the old decimes appear to have been successfully overstruck, the machinery proved inadequate for the 2 decimes. It was not possible to obliterate the old design in one stroke and after a while a new method was tried. This involved removing the "2" and "S" of decimes on a kind of lathe and stamping "UN" where the "2" had been.

Nevertheless some of the partially restruck coins were returned to circulation and the piece illustrated is one of these. The resemblance of the bust to Napoleon is fortuitous as it is merely the representation of Liberty presumably from the overstriking die. I myself have a similar piece where both sides are equally struck and it is impossible to determine which side is the original 2 decime obverse and which is the restrike obverse. My coin is well worn indicating that the French populace were not too worried about what the coins looked like as long as they could spend them.

(Note: Information from *Monnaies Françaises* by Victor Guilloteau.)

Philip Mernick,
London, England

NEW NI MEMBERS NEEDED: Perhaps you have friends who do not know of NI. We will be happy to send them a complimentary bulletin in your name and a membership application. Send their names and addresses to the Membership Chairman at the regular NI address. Additional membership applications are available for your own personal use in recruiting for NI. Let us know how many you need and they will be sent promptly.

OF COURSE "NAPOLEON DIDN'T DO IT" AND OTHER FRANCOUPRO-
PHILIAC OBSERVATIONS

by Paul Bosco, New York, New York, NI #1041

I must comment on James E. Baker's pieces - coin and article - in the May 1977 issue of the *NI BULLETIN*, the article entitled "Napoleon Didn't Do It".

I agree! He never did it, and never even thought of it!

The 2-Decimes coin illustrated (Craig 133) was not overstruck with "dies prepared with the Napoleonic image"; Napoleon did not become first consul until 1'an 8, and no mint would have had dies with his image in 1'an 5, when the 2-Decimes coin was terminated.

Over 150 million 2-Decimes coins were struck in 1'an 4-5 (1'an 4 = 22 September 1795 to 21 September 1796), and yet they are fairly scarce today. A law of 24 October 1796 recalled these coins and the 1-Decime and 5-Centimes coins (Craig 132 and 131). The 2-Decimes were melted, overstruck with new 1-Decime dies, or counterstamped with a new value.

Mr. Baker's piece is an example of overstriking, as can be determined unequivocally by the S of DECIMES visible in the lower right quadrant of the drawing on the right. Overstrikes are listed as #137a in Craig, priced at \$5 in fine. In reality, they are probably worth over \$10 in good and are seldom seen better than very good. Also, many, many extant specimens are weakly, illegibly struck in the area of the date and/or mintmark. Examination of a fair number of low-to-average grade 1-Decimes (Craig 137) will often turn up a Craig 137a.

The overstriking operation was technically unsuccessful. Traces of the old design showed prominently on the new coins - although the tell-tale traces are much less apparent on the worn pieces in collections today. In some cases the "2" of the old design remained boldly present while the "UN" of the new coin was very weakly struck.

It was decided to counterstamp the new value on the old coins. Philippe Gengembre, technical director for the mint, invented a machine that obliterated the "2" and "S" of "2 DECIMES", and another which counterstamped "UN" where "2" had been. A very proficient mint worker could treat 17,000 coins with the "obliterater" in a 10-hour day, while another could counterstamp 42,000 pieces daily with the second machine. These coins are listed as #136 in Craig, priced at \$12.50 in fine. They are occasionally met with in fine for 2-3 times catalog price.

The old 1-Decimes were melted or overstruck into new 5-Centimes coins (Craig 135b, unpriced). As the mintage of the 1-Decimes was one-fiftieth that of the 2-Decimes, and as their smaller size permitted more successful, thus less visible, overstriking, they are very scarce.

Nearly all overstriking of old 1 and 2-Decimes took place in 1'an 5-6. All the old 5-Centimes withdrawn from circulation were melted. The Decimes, 5-Centimes and 1-Centimes coins struck in the next five years were the only coppers France issued until 1848, thus most became very worn.

(Continued on page 253)

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OF COURSE "NAPOLEON DIDN'T DO IT" (Continued from page 247)

Collectors showed no interest in these overstrikes until recent years. Very likely it has been the spreading influence of American collectors, with their interest in dates, mints, varieties, errors, die states, coining methods and in-depth specialization, that has generated this interest.

The French series still has some uncharted waters. Many inexpensive, readily available coins are not cataloged yet. Perhaps the best example is the 1779-dated silver coinage with obverse dies of Louis XV (died 1774), not listed in Craig under Louis XV or Louis XVI (1774-93). Many of the bell-metal coins of the revolution were struck (on cast planchets) in special mints like Arras and Roanne, and can be distinguished from the issues of regular mints. The yellow-bronze and metal-de-cloche coins after 1'an 4 are fairly begging for attention.

In closing, I would like to mention a little-known (but significant!) peculiarity of the Decime and 5-Centimes series, Cr. 137 and Cr. 135. These were coined in large numbers at many mints in 1'an 5. In subsequent years some mints interrupted or ceased production of copper coins. Many dies were prepared that were not used at the intended mint or in the intended year. Often, they were shipped to another mint and altered, creating a fascinating series of overdates and overmintmarks. Several varieties are both overdates and overmintmark; at least one of these also has an altered mintmaster's symbol - an *overdifferent*!

The true collector, unafraid to *look* at coins and dauntless even in the face of AG to VG coppers, can find "gold" in unsuspecting dealers' junk boxes and stock books. Already, a coterie of American collectors are doing for the sou what George Sobin did for the ecu. One has to chart the way, but there is much to be discovered, for a rather modest price.

(Editor:

See "Letters to the Editor" section for additional comments on Mr. Baker's short article. Our thanks to everyone who wrote, thereby furnished valuable additional information on this French series.)

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES - - THE "HOMMA MEDAL"

by Dr. Felix D. Bertalanffy, Winnipeg, Canada, NI #1298

CHRONICLE: On December 22, 1941, the main Japanese invasion force, some 40,000 men, began to land on the beaches of Lingayen Gulf, on the western shore of northern Luzon in the Philippines. The commander of that army, Lieutenant General Homma Masaharu, came ashore at the Lingayen beachhead on the morning of December 24th. The forces were strengthened by additional troops landing at Lamon Bay, south of Manila. Homma had soon at his command 74,000 troops, including the 16th Division seasoned at the Chinese battle grounds of Nanking, all converging on Manila.

General Wainright, with his force of about 86,000 "Filamerican" troops, composed of Americans and Filipinos, following the order of General MacArthur, withdrew rapidly to the peninsula of Bataan, jutting south from the western coast of Luzon across the northern half of Manila Bay. It controlled the landward approach to Corregidor, an island fortress heavily armored to defend Manila harbor. On Bataan, General MacArthur expected to wage a positional war to inflict a maximal toll on the Japanese. By January 6, 1942, the withdrawal to Bataan was successfully completed without Japanese interference.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, General Homma had been handed by Chief of Staff Sugiyama a completed plan of the Philippine campaign, without liberty being granted to introduce modifications. The plan called for the occupation of Manila by the middle of January. Therefore, Homma concentrated on that task, refraining from all interference in the withdrawal of the American forces to Bataan and Corregidor. Manila, declared an open city by General MacArthur and President Quezon, was occupied by the Japanese on January 2nd.

The assault on Bataan, the duration of the conquest, and the heavy losses involved, did not figure into the original plans of the Japanese. However, the situation had been bungled from the outset by permitting the retreat of the "Filamerican" troops almost unhindered, and General Homma had to accept the blame. The 16th Japanese Division initiated the attacks on January 11th, yet, MacArthur's forces held steadfast, so that by February 2nd, General Homma had to concede a humiliating defeat, aggravating further his image in Tokyo. A delegation of staff officers was despatched from Tokyo, conveying a personal message of concern from the Emperor. The strategy was changed to one of psychological warfare. The troops on Bataan must be weakened by privation and hunger. During February and March, most Japanese

action against Bataan was suspended, while disease and starvation took a massive toll among Wainright's soldiery. On March 11th, General MacArthur, accompanied by his wife and son Arthur, escaped under the cover of darkness aboard a PT boat to Mindanao, whence they were flown to Australia. On departing from Bataan, he uttered the famous words "I shall return". Wainright was left in full charge of the troops in the Philippines.

Apart from minor sporadic assaults, the Japanese continued their siege of starvation. By early April, Homma's 14th Army numbered 110,000 troops, including the 16th South China Division, battered during the initial combats, and now fully restored. He was opposed by no more than 70,000 starved and dysentery-ridden, fully exhausted troops. On April 3rd, the Japanese commenced their offensive. Line after line of disease-ridden Americans and Filipinos fell under Homma's onslaught. After six days of Japanese offensive, Major General Edward King, immediate commander of the exhausted troops, had to concede that his men on Bataan no longer comprised a fighting force. Under the flag of truce, he drove through the Japanese lines to surrender to Homma's operation officer at the Lamao Experimental Farm.

But the plight of the American soldiers did not cease with the surrender of Bataan on April 9th. A large proportion of the prisoners could not survive the subsequent "Death March" from Mariveles to San Fernando, 60 miles and 12 days hell on earth. After the war, the atrocities were blamed on Homma who, by order of General MacArthur, was executed on that account.

THE MEDAL: The Homma medal constitutes without doubt one of the most fascinating historical objects of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. Yet, few published records exist to document it, and any recent reports are conspicuously wanting. There exists a brief article by the late G. S. Perez of Manila, who interviewed the engravers of the medal, as did also Aldo P. Basso, describing the medal in his catalog. Additional fragments of information were kindly supplied by several firends of the author, some of whom own examples of that rare medal. Based on information derived from actual interviews of the engravers, but largely also on conjecture, the events in Manila that probably occurred in late May of 1942 are here reconstructed.

Following the conquest of Bataan on April 9th, and the subsequent fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942, General Homma Masaharu, motivated by his grandiose victories, felt the urge to commemorate by a medal of his own design the feats of his soldiery, and the death of more than 8,000 of his men during the initial battles at Bataan in January. That medal must be cast in silver, and was to be awarded to the officers of his troops who partook in the Bataan encounters.

Accompanied by his personal guards, General Homma entered the engraving workshop of Crispulo and Dan Zamora in Manila, carrying with him his personal sketch of the medal. The die could be readily prepared, however, crude silver was not on hand for the medals to be struck. Presumably, the Filipinos had hidden all precious metals prior to the arrival of the Japanese. But silver pesos were then in circulation and still plentiful, the 35 mm diameter 1 peso coins, introduced in 1907 (Yeoman #25), would lend themselves splendidly for restriking with Homma's design. Reports differ somewhat at this point. Perez related

that Homma himself ordered a quantity of the coins to be gathered which he brought to the shop in a canvas bag, "filled to the brim", on a repeat visit. Basso, who also interviewed Dan Zamora, reported (pers. comm.) that Homma had either brought along with him initially the silver pesos, or else Zamora had them on hand; they were contained in one wooden box (wooden crate). Whatsoever, the Zamora struck initially three trial medals in copper. They then went to work on the silver pesos, Homma and his men observing intently. At the outset, they struck the Homma die directly onto unaltered coins. It was soon noted that the die did not fully obliterate the initial peso design. Portions of the inscription, such as of "United States of America", remained discernible, certainly an objectionable feature. Nonetheless, these first trial impressions are responsible for one variety of the Homma medal, revealing fragments of the initial peso design and inscription, and with the reeded edge of the coin preserved.

To eliminate these flaws, an additional step was introduced. The silver pesos were heated and partly melted, and the Homma die was struck on the now pliable planchets. The design appeared sharply and clearly, and anything that would betray the former peso had been fully eradicated. The partial liquefaction had also effaced the reeding, and the medals now appeared with a regular smooth edge. A small loop was welded onto the medals to insert a string for wearing, and Homma's proud creation was complete.



The obverse of the medal portrays a Japanese infantry soldier, helmeted and in full battle dress with sword. He leans against his rifle with fixed bayonet, and gazes across Manila Bay toward the how hills of Bataan at left, and "The Rock" of Corregidor at right. It bears the bold inscription: HIRIPPIN ENSEI KINEN, Philippine Campaign (or Expedition) Commemoration. At right: KIGEN 2602 NEN, Era 2602 Year, implying 2602 years after the mythological founding of the Japanese empire by the first Emperor, Jimmū Tennō. That mode of dating was employed especially in Japanese occupation territories during the Pacific War. It is encountered also on innumerable philatelic documents of Japanese occupied Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and of other areas in the South Pacific. The year 2602 corresponds to Shōwa 17, and 1942.

The reverse is embellished with two Coconut palms to the right of which glimmer four stars, the constellation of the Southern Cross which throughout all history had been the guiding beckon to the people of the

South Pacific. The inscription reproduces a poem composed by Homma himself who, according to Toland, had been a playwright in his civil life. the *tanka* (brief poem) reads as follows:

KAKU ARITE - YURUSARU BEKI YA - KOGAGE NI OKITE - TOMORA WO
OMOEDO - MASAHARU.

This might be literally rendered:

"If I were permitted to think; As I awake in the shade of a tree;
I am thinking of friends in the jungle."

Homma likely attempted to commemorate with his brief poem particularly his comrades killed during the battles for Bataan. He is meditating in the shade of a tree, contemplating sadly his many friends who lost their lives in the jungle combats. As this is Japanese custom, the poem is signed just with the first name of the versifier, Masaharu.

The precise number of Homma medals once struck has not been recorded, though estimates based on interviews with the Zamora place the number "somewhere around 1000 pieces". Neither is it known how many of the medals Homma actually awarded to the soldiery. It is highly probably that most, if not all of the Homma medals still surviving were once removed from the bodies of officers killed in 1945 during the reconquest of the Philippines by General MacArthur's forces. And many of them from bodies exhumed years after the conclusion of the war. To cite one specific such event, Aldo P. Basso related (pers. comm.) the discovery many years after the war of a skeleton of a Japanese soldier in a cave in Laguna Province (about 60 miles south of Manila) with a Homma medal still suspended. It was accompanied by a second medal (now in the collection of this author) of the South China Despatched Army, dated 1942, signifying that this officer had probably been a member of the 16th Nanking Division, transferred from China to the Philippines where he participated in the conquest of Bataan. He also carried with him a carved stone, probably an amulet.

The Homma medals encountered today were once all extensively worn, often for years, and many of them were subsequently buried with their owners. Consequently, they all exhibit blemishes frequently in the form of more or less extensive blackish oxidation patches and numerous scratches, which simply have to be accepted as the medal does not exist in mint condition. The small loop welded onto the medals is frequently missing, though one friend of the author, in Camas, Washington, owns the medal with the loop still intact. There is no way to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of medals that might still exist, perhaps no more than one hundred. The question whether the Homma medal is a rare object today might be most appropriately countered by a quotation from the report by Perez: "Why shouldn't it be rare if practically all of the recipients of the award are now quietly resting in hillside caves from Manila to Apari!".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The author is indebted to Mr. W. R. Elwell, Culver City, California, for kindly supplying him with the initial Homma medal, and to his friends who furnished him with relevant information, in particular Mr. A. P. Basso, Manila, and R. P. Alexander, Washington, D. C.

India *****

States, mints, etc.

...revisited.

by W. H. Major, Confluence, Pennsylvania, NI #875

The quest for a coin from every Native State Mint continues - now over 20 years. But - how many mints are there? Who were the rulers of the mint? What dates did it operate? In what state was it located? Did it mint gold, silver and copper coins? Searching for the answers to these questions generate the desire for the quest of coins.

The Muhammedan rulers from 1193 A.D. to 1858 had over 250 mints. Many of these became state mints. These did not include the Durrani mints, all of the mints of the Kings of the present Assam area and all of the mints in South India which were not under "Northern" Muhammedan rule.

In 1835 when the British started to introduce their first Colonial currency for all of India, Major Jackson wrote that over 300 native mints were in operation. This probably did not include mints of the Portuguese, French, Dutch, all of the many small areas not under British control and maybe not even the British mints. Maybe so, maybe not, as Major Jackson didn't give a list, he simply made a statement. I only write this to show that uncertainty (and confusion) still exists about the total number of Native State mints today.

How many native states were there? Some say 125, but, on which date, or better still, from when to when? There certainly were more than 125 from 1200 A.D. to 1949. Also, when one says Native States, do they include feudatorys, agency, Kingdoms, as in Assam, or what? Wish I knew or better still, wish I had a list of all the Native States, their rulers, dates they existed, mints that each operated and in which reference books their history was written. Anyone have? A partial list follows:

The third editions of *Standard Catalog of World Coins* (SCWC) and *Coins of the World* (COTW) combined, mention approximately 210 mints. In the list I published in the *NI BULLETIN* (Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1975, pp.156-169), there were approximately 255 Native State mints, and 45 Mughal mints, etc. of the 400 items which include cross references, history and trivia. In this list there are approximately 77 other mints listed. If our editor gets enough favorable response from this listing, there could be another list compiled, as there are a number of reference books and JASB and JNSI articles not yet used. I have, in most cases, listed where collectors could obtain the reference books.

Reference books used and their symbols:

<i>The Coins of India</i> , by C. J. Brown	Brown
Calcutta Coin Society	CCS
<i>Coins of the World</i> , 3rd Edition, by W. D. Craig	Cr
<i>Notes on Indian Coins</i> , by William S. Elliot	Elliot
<i>Coins (of India)</i> , by P. L. Gupta	Gupta
<i>Notes on Coins of the Native States</i> , by A. F. R. Hoernle	Hoernle
<i>Muhammedan Coins of India</i> , by Donald B. Hull	Hull
<i>Catalog of Coins in the Indian Museum-Calcutta</i> , Vol. 4	IMC-4
<i>The Dominions, Emblems, and Coins of the South Indian Dynasties</i> , by Major R. P. Jackson	Jackson
<i>Journal of Numismatic Society of India</i>	JNSI
<i>Standard Catalog of World Coins</i> , 3rd Edition, by Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler	KM
No Coins Known (as yet)	N C
<i>NI BULLETIN</i> , articles by Richard K. Bright	NI
<i>Coin Review</i> , Numismatic Society of India	N.S.I.
Oriental Numismatic Society	
Articles by K. W. Wiggins and Jan Lingen	ONS
<i>Coins of Ladakh</i> , by Charles K. Panish	Panish
<i>Coins of the British Commonwealth</i> , Part 4, by F. Pridmore	Pr
<i>Catalogue of Coins in the Government Museum of Lahore</i> , by Charles J. Rodgers	Rodgers
<i>Coins of the Modern Chiefs of the Punjab</i> , by R. C. Temple	Temple
<i>Copper Coins of India</i> , by W. H. Valentine	Val.
<i>Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana</i> , by W. W. Webb	Webb

I have not shown "city" (better called a town) because most all mints were located in towns.

Some of these mints with a KM reference are not listed in the 3rd edition index. Hoping to be helpful, we are listing below most of those not in that index. (Ed. - Many of these are now listed in the 1977 Edition which was published after this article was written.)

Index additions for SCWC by Krause and Mishler, 3rd edition:

Mint	Page	Mint	Page	Mint	Page
Arcot	715	Garwal	710	Naryanpet	674
Ajmir, Gwalior	664	Godavery	673	Pali	683
Amritsar	706	Gwalior Fort	665	Peshwar	705, 707
Barmwal	709	Hyderabad Sind	709	Pestonji Meherji	
Basoda	664	Isgarh	666	coins	674
Benares	721	Jawad	666	Prinsep issues	722
Bhakkar	709	Jammu	687	Rajgarh	645
Bhinda	700	Jhansi	666	Rajod	668
Burhanpur	664	Laskar	666	Shorapur	674
Calcutta	723, 735	Lahore	707	Shadora	668
Chanderi	665	Maheshwar	675	Sheopur	668
Chandori	699	Mansidor	667	Shikarpur	710
Chandernagar	724	Mulharnagar	674	Southern Concan	727
Chitori	699	Merta	682	Srinagar	710
Dohad	665	Multan	707	Sujat	682
Furrukhabad	723	Narwar	667	Ujjain	668
Gadwal	673	Nagore	683	Wanparti	674

INDIA MINTS, etc.:

<u>State, Mint, etc.</u>	<u>Comments and Reference</u>
Achalpur, present name for Elichpur	
Adoni (Imtiazarh) Mint, Bellary Dt. Madras State	Pr
Adil, on pice between scales means "just"	Pr
Ajmer, mint, state, under Marathas 1788-1818	KM
Ajmir, mint, Gwalior state	KM
Ajmir, mint, Jodhpur State, p.283	Cr
Akarwan, mint, Gadwal, Hyderabad	Cr
Akbarnagar (Rajmahal) EIC mint, Bengal	Pr
Allengore (Alingore) EIC mint estab. 1752,	Pr
also the old name for Calcutta	Pr
Alamparai, mint Arcot state, estab. 1742	Pr
Alibagh, Maratha mint, near (east of) Poona	Cr
Anandgarh, mint, Sikhs in Punjab	Rodgers/Cr
Anjenjo, EIC factory, used Bombay mint coins	Pr
Armagaon, Fort, EIC factory north of Pulicat, N C	Pr
Awadh, 7 or more mints name, varieties p. 647	KM
Azimabad, mint name on coins, Patna City, EIC	Cr
Balwantnagar is Jhansi mint	IMC-4/JNSI XXV-2
Barmawal, mint, feudatory Sailana State	KM
Barwani, feudatory state, Central India	NC
Botaan, mint Ladakh State	Panish/Cr p.286
Bhakkar, mint, former West Punjab State, now Pakistan	KM
Bhilsa, mint, now named Vidisha, Gwalior State	KM
Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, mint, state Marathas	JNSI XVIII-1
Bhonsla Rajas, also minted, ruled, Katak and Berar	IMC-4/Brown
Bimlapatam, mint, Dutch 1754, Circars Dt.	Pr
Boari Pauni, mint, Ca. 1780 Bhonsla Rajas	JNSI XVIII-1
Braj Indrapur, mint name, Bharatpur, Capital,	
honorific title	Wiggins-ONS/Craig
Bussahir, City, Feudatory state, Punjab Hills Agency	NC
Chamba, mint, Himachal Pradesh State	CCS
Chanda, mint, Bhonsla Rajas, Nagpur State Ca. 1800	JNSI XVIII-1
Chanderi, mint, Gwalior State	KM
Changernagor, mint, French, see note p.724	KM
Chandoli rupee, may be imitation of Chandori	Lingen-ONS
Chittagong, mint, port, EIC, now Bangladesh	Pr

<u>State, Mint, etc.</u>	<u>Comments and Reference</u>
Chintadripetta, mint EIC, outside Ft. St. George	Pr
Ciopur, is now Sheopur, mint, Gwalior State	Hoernle
Circars (Northern Circars) means district, comprised 5 districts. At one time had 1 French, 2 Dutch and 3 EIC mints.	Pr
Cowrie shells used in place of small coins, EIC, Bengal	Pr
"Colar" in NI June 1975 list is error for Kolar mint	NI
Countermarked Indian coins	JNSI XXV-1&2/Wiggins-ONS
Crossimbazaar, Dutch factory, Ca. 1664	NC/Gupta
Dehad, mint Gwalior State	KM
Dera, Durrani, Mughal and Sikh mint, Punjab, now Pakistan	Val/Cr
Dig(Deeg) mint, Bharatpur State	Wiggins-ONS
Dulatgarh, mint, Bhopal State	Cr
Falta, or Pulta, mint for Pincep issues, Bengal	Cr/KM/Pr
Falus, means copper coin	Val
Fort St. David or Tegnapatam, EIC mint	Pr
Gangroun (Gagraum) mint Kotah State	Webb
Godavery, mint, Hyderabad feudatory, N. or Madras	KM
Gopalpeth, mint, Hyderabad State	IMC-4
Gvaligar, old spelling for Gwalior	Hoernle
Hansa, Raja of, or George Thomas, a Punjab State, coins?	Temple
Hinganghat, mint, Bhonsla Rajas, Nagpur State	JNSI XVIII-1
Islamabad, mint (Mathura) same as Muttra	Val
Jabalpur, mint, Marathas 1800	JNSI XVIII-1
Jaintiapur, mint, Assam State	Cr
Jaggernaikporam, mint, Dutch, 1790, Circars	Pr
Jaintia Kings, mints, Assam, 1500-1850, very scarce	CCS
"jalus" means accession, regnal year	Val
Ja'affarabad, mint name of Chandor Gwalior	Lingen-ONS
Jhalra Patan, mint, Kotah State	Webb
Kachar Kingdom, mints, Assam, 1531-1850, rare	Gupta/CCS
Kalkatah (Calcutta) mint name on coins	Jackson/Cr/Pr
Kanauj, mint, N.P. State	Val
Kasimbazzar, French and EIC factory, Bengal	NC/Pr
Katah is Cattack, Orissa State, Bhonsla mint p.290	Cr
Khanpur, mint, 100 miles S. of Bhawalpur, Pakistan	Val
Khujista-Bunyad, honorific for Aurangabad	
Koc Coins, called Balashahi, ascribed to Kolpi, Bilsa	Hoernle

<u>State, Mint, etc.</u>	<u>Comments and Reference</u>
Kolar, mint, longtime goldfields, Mysore State	
Leh, Capital Ladakh State, N. India, alt. 11,500 ft., pop. 8000	
Machhlipatan, mint, name on French and EIC coins	Cr
Madapollam, mint, EIC, Circars	Pr
Madraspatam is Madras	Pr
Mah Indrapur, mint, Bharatpur State	Wiggins-ONS/Cr
Mallore, Rajas of, Coins called Mahmudis used in Surat 1635	Pr
Matak, mint, State in Assam, scarce	Cr
Mehta Shah, coins of Mewar	Webb
Merta, mint, Jodhpur State, rare	KM
Muminabad, mint, name now Brindaban, U.P.	Val
Muttra, mint, now Mathura, near Bharatpur	Wiggins-ONS/Val
Muzaffargarh, mint, old West Punjab, now Pakistan	Val
Nagarpur, (mint, town, state are unknown)	KM
Nahan, mint, Sirmur State	Cr
"Nanakshahi" coins of Nank Shah of Jhansi & Datis	Hoernle
Nanpara is Bahraich, mint, Uttar Pradesh state	Val/CCS
Panipat, mint, Haryana Dt., Punjab State	Hull
Peshwas, Maratha rulers, mints in Central and South India	
Pestonji Meherji coins, Parsee Merchant friend of Hyderabad Nizam	
Petlad, mint, Baroda State	KM
Poonamali, mint, EIC, 13 miles from Madras	Pr
Pune, present name of Poona	
Rahtors, Rulers of Jodhpur State before 1750	Hoernle
Raichore (Raichur), mint Ca. 1788, Hyderabad State	Pr
"Raiz" means current, c/m on copper coins, Richard K. K. Bright, Jan. 1976 and Jan. 1977	NI
Rajmahal, (Akbarnagar), Mughal & EIC mint, Bengal	Hull/Pr
Ramdrug, Maratha State near Belgaum, (Toregal mint)	Lingen-ONS
Rampur, mint, Uttar Pradesh State	KM
Salem, mint, district S.E. of Madras	KM
"Sanat" means year	
Sangli, Maratha mint, Bombay State	KM
Sarhind is Sirhind, Patiala State, mine	Val
Sawai Madhopur, mint, Jaipur State	KM
Shadorah, mint, Gwalior State	KM

<u>State, Mint, Etc.</u>	<u>Comments and Reference</u>
Sharanpur, mint, U. P. State	Val
Sholapur, mint, Marathas, S. E. Poona	Jackson
"Shroff" is a banker, also sometimes a silver or gold shopkeeper.	
"Sicca" coin, a coin with correct weight and fineness	Pr
Sironj, mint, Indore State, p.280	Cr
Sironj, mint, Tonk State	KM
Sohagpur, mint, Bhonsla Rajas, Ca. 1800	JNSI XVIII-1
"Sonar" is a goldsmith	
Southern Concan, mint, EIC, 1820-29, only copper	Pr
Swally Marine, old name of Surat, Ca. 1700	Pr
Tegnapatam, village outside Ft. St. David	Pr
Tehari or Orchha, mint, State	Elliot/Hoernle
Thanjavur is present name of Tanjore	
Toregal, mint, Ramdrug State, Marathas, Bijapur Dt.	Lingen-ONS
"Urf" means alias	
Vidisha present name of Bhilsa, Gwalior State	Lingen-ONS
Vizagapatam, (Crossimcotta), mint, EIC factory, rare	Pr
Wadgaon, mint, Marathas, North of Poona	Cr
Wanparti, mint, Hyderabad State	KM
"Zarb" means struck or minted	
The "Mother Tongue" is very important to all Indians. This fact, plus their regional culture, has caused many state names and state boundaries to be changed since Republic Day, January 15, 1949 as:	
Bombay State to Maharashtra, Marathi language. Most of Central Provinces and Berar States are in Maharashtra.	
Bengal State, Bengali language.	
Gujarat State, Gujarati language.	
Haryana from Punjab. Punjabi language and Sikh culture.	
Andhra Pradesh from Hyderabad.	
Karnataka from Hyderabad and Mysore States. Kanarese language.	
Kerala out of (Malabar Coast area), Travancore State, Malayalam language.	
Madras State is now Andhra Pradesh State.	
Meghalaya from old Assam and North East Frontier Agency.	
Mizoram, now the territory bordering Burma and Bangladesh.	
Nagaland from Assam State.	
Northeast Frontier Agency now Arunachal Pradesh.	
Tamil Nadu from Madras State. Tamil language.	

Maps giving the old and present boundaries are necessary to locate many mint towns.

A basic list of Native States from 1750 to 1949 for those collectors who have no list as yet follows. I suggest you list these mints on 4 x 6 cards, then sort into alphabetical order. On one side list the rulers, numbering each ruler. On the other side list the mints and put the number of the ruler by each mint. Always place the reference by every ruler and mint. This will save you much time later. These are States, kingdoms, provinces, feudatory's, etc. I listed Craig states first because he has given a short history for most.

Craig States, etc. mentioned:

Alwar	Garhwal	Mysore
Arakan	Goa, Portuguese	Nabha
Arcot	Gujarat	Narayanpet
Assam	Gwalior	Narwar
Awadh (Oudh)	Hyderabad	Nawanagar
Bahawalpur	Indore-Holkar	Orchha
Bajranggarh	Jaintiapur	Panna
Baroda	Jaipur	Partabgarh
Bassein Is., Portuguese	Jaisalmir	Patalia
Bela (Las Bela)	Jalaun	Pondicherry
Bengal	Janjira	Porbandar
Bharatpur	Jhalwar	Punjab
Bhaunagar	Jodhpur-Marwar	Radhanpur
Bhopal	Jummu	Rajputana
Bijawar	Junagadh	Rangpur
Bikanir	Kalat	Ratlam
Bombay	Karauli	Rewah
Bundelkhand	Kashmir	Rohilkhand
Bundi	Kishangarh	Sailiana
Cannore	Koch Kingdom	Salsette, Portuguese
Chamba	Kotah	Salumba
Chaul, Portuguese	Kotla-Maler	Shahpur
Chhatarpur	Kuchawan	Sikkim
Chhota Udaipur-Bengal	Kutch	Sind
Chhota Udaipur-Bombay	Ladakh-Botaa	Sirmur
Damos, Portuguese	Madras	Sironj Feudatory
Datia	Maldiv Islands	Sitamu
Dewas, Junior	Mandala	Tanjore
Dewas, Senior	Manipur	Tonk
Dholpur	Matak	Travencore
Diu, Portuguese	Mewar	Tripura (Tipperah)
Gadwal		

Valentine, other States, etc. mentioned:

Ahmadnagar, Nizam Shahs	Coorg, Rajas of
Andaman Islands	Deccan
Bahmani Kingdom	Golkanda Kingdom
Baluchistan	Jaunpur Kingdom
Berar State	Kaithal State
Bidar, Barid Shahs	Kanauj, Rathors of Khandesh State
Bijapur, Adil Shahs	Kuch (Koch) Bihar
Central Provinces	Malwar

Valentine, other States, etc. mentioned (Continued):

Muttra State	Udaipur State (before Mewar)
Orissa State	United Provinces
Satara, Rajas of	Vijayanagar Kingdom

Colonial Rulers:

British East India Co. (BEIC)	French India
Danish India (DOC & DAC)	Portuguese India
Dutch India	

Krause-Mishler, other States, etc. mentioned:

Ajmer	Dungarpur	Makrai
Banswara	Godavery	Nagpur
Barmawal	Hyderabad Sind	Orissa
Bhinda	Jaora	Pudocotta
Cambay	Jhabua	Rajkot
Circars	Jind	Salem
Derajat	Lunavada	Salumba
Dhar		

Misc. pre-1950:

Bassahir Feudatory	Mallore (Rajas)
Bilaspur	North East Frontier Agency
East Bengal	North West Frontier Agency
Hansa	Ramdrug State
Jaintia Kingdom	United Provinces
Kachar Kingdom	West Bengal

28 States Became Republic in 1949 (There are 22 States now):

Ajmer	Madhya Bharat
Andaman & Nicobars (Island terr.)	Madhya Pradesh
Assam	Madras
Bengal	Manipur
Bhopal	Mysore
Bihar	Orissa
Bilaspur	PEPSU *
Bombay	Punjab
Coorg	Rajasthan
Delhi	Sourashtra
Himachal Pradesh	Travencore & Cochin
Hyderabad	Tripura
Jammu & Kashmir	Uttar Pradesh
Kutch	Vindhya Pradesh

* Patiala & East Punjab States Union.

ADDENDA:

The following mints are mentioned or illustrated in the 1977 Edition of Krause/Mishler's *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, but are not listed in the index, as most are in this article, I list them here for your convenience.

<u>MINT NAME</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>MINT NAME</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Ahmedabad	also 739, 827	Lakhnau (Awadh)	735
Arcot	814	Merta	775
Akhtarnagar (Awadh)	735	Nagore	776
Bhakkar	806	Oali	775
Burhanpur	754	Patna	823, etc.
Calcutta	820, etc., 833, etc.	Pestoni Meherji	765
Chanda	798	Princep Issues	821
Chandernagor	823	Rajgarh	731
Chandori	823, etc.	Sagar	822, etc.
Dacca	823, etc.	Shikarpur	806
Dig (Deeg)	744	Southern Concan	825
Faridkot	754	Srinagar	807
Farrukhabad	822	Udaipur	794
